SECRETARY WILSON'S POPULARITY-THE NEW

COLORED RECORDER OF DEEDS IN THE DIS-Washington, May 15 .- There is a full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Regents of the Vernon Association, now being held at Mount Vernon. More States are represented than at any of the previous meetings, and the daily sessions have been unusually interesting. On Tues-

day, according to their annual custom, the regents gave a reception in honor of Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia and the Advisory Committee. The old mansion was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the luncheon, served in the library, would have done credit to even so notable a housekeeper

The work of the regents is to them a labor of love, and they look forward to the annual meeting, which is invariably held at the home of Washington, as a charming holiday. Among those present at the meeting this year is Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, the only one living of the twenty-three original vice-regents appointed by Miss Cunningham in 1858. Mrs. Mitchell is past seventy, but she enjoys excellent health, is very active, and takes as keen an interest in all the affairs of Mount Vernon as any of inger colleagues. On Tuesday Mrs. Mitchell and five of her associates who belonged to the earher councils planted six trees in commemoration of their long service and of the meeting this spring.

Some years ago the Mount Vernon Association inloan of relics of Washington and his family, to be placed at Mount Vernon, the regents to give certificates of possession, with guarantees would be returned whenever the owners desired them. At the meeting last week the committee having the matter in charge reported the utsition of a number of such relies, the most interesting of which are those lent by Mrs. Conrad. of New-Orleans, whose husband was a descendant of Mrs. Washington's family. She has lent a minlature of Washington, with a lock of his hair in closed at the back, painted on ivory by Field, the artist; three pieces of lace that belonged to Mrs. ashington, two pieces of china, three letters from Mrs. Washington to her granddaughter, Nellie Custis; several other letters written by members of the Wassington family, a green slik purse, like those in fashion a hundred years ago, knitted by Nells Custis, some bits of embroidery, a poem written by Mrs. Margaret Castis on the death of an English bolleman, and a number of other articles of more or less interest. Mrs. Conrad has also sent a handsome cabinet to hold this collec-

the Rhode Island from is finished, and is a suc-offel reproduction of a Colonial bedroom. That we may be no include as to whom the honor of re-lang this chamber belongs, the coat-of-arms of little Science who was the most independent of Colonias and the last to sign the Constitution lears of converting. A shield bearing it hangs the wall, of the bed linen and towels are rised with a singlet is stamped on the bottom of footbath tab.

marked with a sea it is stamped on the bottom of the footbath tab.

During the session of the association those of the regents who care to stay at Mount Vernon sleep in its historic rooms and conduct their business in its historic halls, which may have something to do with their unfalling interest and enthusiasm. These devoted women guard zealously their rights, and flare up with indignation at any sugestion that the United States shall buy the old estate, which for so many years was neglected and allowed to go to ruin, which they raised the moriey to buy, which they restored until it is as near like the Mount Vernon of Washington's time as it is possible to make it, and which they maintain. The suggestion that the body of Washington may one day find a resting-place by that of Grant at Riverside does not excite the slightest apprehension among the regents.

There is a great amount of interest taken by the officials in Washington in the international exposition to be held in Paris in 1999, and it is hoped that Congress will appropriate whatever sum it settles upon early enough to allow the Government ample time to prepare for the part it will take in the exposition, and that this appropriation will not be delayed as the appropriation to meet the expenses of the Postal Congress has been delayed, until the procrastination reflects discredit on Con-

"It is a question," said one of the Western Sen-

"It is a question." said one of the Western Senators the other day, when the Paris Exposition was being discussed, "whether the European countries derive much benefit from participating in these international expositions, especially when they are held in neighboring countries, for travel is general on the European Continent, but they are generous in their allowances for such participation, believing it wise thus to make an exhibition of their national wealth and dignity. But the benefit to the United States of having a proper and suitable representation at these exhibitions is incalculable, for the ignorance in Europe, even among the educated classes, concerning this country is proverbial, as note the account of President McKinley's inauguration in the foreign newspapers; and any means by which our cousins on the other side of the water can be instructed in regard to the United States and its history cannot fail to be productive of good."

The Secretary of Agriculture has made himsel deservedly popular with his subordinates during the short time he has been at the head of the Agricultural Department. He is not only genial, pleasant in his manners, direct, frank and honest in his speech, but he is the personification of kind-ness, and whenever he can contribute to the happiness and comfort of those under him he is always willing and happy to do so.

"It is a long time since there has been such a feeling of security among the clerks as at present."
said a woman whose name is on the rolls of this penetriment. "There is an article of the security and the security and the security are security as a security of the security and the security and the security are security as a security as paid a woman whose hame is on the rolls of this Department. "There is an entirely different atmosphere. The employes, feeling that they are not being spied upon as if they were prison convicts, are even more particular in observing the rules, and they have some enjoyment in doing their work, without the precords will count when promotions are made. The personality of Secretary Wilson is everywhere felt, and he bids fair to be as popular as was Secretary Rusk, who was much the same type of man."

Perhaps the most popular thing Secretary Wil-son is doing is reinstating the soldiers who were dropped from the rolls, and returning to their old

son is doing is reinstating the soldiers who were dropped from the rolls, and returning to their old places those who were arbitrarily reduced. But if Secretary Wilson is popular with those in the Department, he is none the less popular with those who visit it, and he never seems to be too much occupied or pressed for time to chat with his visitor; but above everything he enjoys a talk with any one who understands something of farming, with whom he can compare notes, for the Secretary's proudest boast is that he is a farmer.

While Secretary Wilson was in Congress he looked after the agricultural interests of his part of the country, and was such an ardent champion of the farmer that he was facetiously accused by one of his colleagues of assuming that he carried a commission from all the farmers in the country entitling him to represent them.

"Whatever subject Wilson became interested in when he was in Congress," testified one of his former colleagues, the other day, "he always studied it thoroughly and sifted it to the bottom. Once when the transportation of animals was engaging the attention of the House, Mr. Wilson rode from Chicago to Washington on a cattle train, satisfied himself as to how the animals were cared for, talked to the train hands, and learned more on the subject in that one ride than he could have learned in six months from books and the testimony of the experts who were called on to testify before the committee."

The colored people of the District are congratulating themselves on the appointment of Henry P. Cheatham as Recorder of Deeds of the District. This office for a number of years has been held by one of their race, and it would have been a great disappointment if the Presiden: had decided on a

white man for this place. Mr. Cheatham is only forty years old, and was born a slave. Though he has scarcely more than an eighth of negro blood in his veins, he is as loyal to his race as if he were a full-blooded negro. With Booker T. Washington, ex-Senator Bruce and other leading colored men. Mr. Cheatham realizes that the development of his race depends upon education. He was scarcely more than a lad when this knowledge came to him, and he immediately set about educating himself and preparing himself for a career which has been more brilliant and more successful than he probably hoped for.

Mr. Cheatham was practically self-educated, teaching one year to pay his expenses at colicge the next. He is an alumnus of Shaw University, and was graduated in law as well, although he never practised, preferring to teach. For a number of years before he came to Congress he was the principal of the State Normal School of North Carolina, and that institution fleurished and improved under his capable management. He served in only one Congress, the List. It was generally believed, however, that he was e-ected to the Livth, but his Democratic opponent was scated Mr. Chentham is a practical and sensible man, and is generally liked by the people of his State, by those even of different political faith, because of his unotrusiveness and medesty, and because he has never presumed on his position. other leading colored men, Mr. Cheatham realizes

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The neglect of its State papers by the National Government is a subject for constant criticism. Not only are these papers kept in a slipshod way, not properly guarded, and no precaution taken to preserve them, but they have never been indexed, and it is extremely difficult for those who want to verify some fact or study some period from the original work in history, or for those who want to verify some fact or study some period from the original papers, to obtain access to them; not only is it a great labor to find the papers sought, but oftentimes a paper asked for has been lost or misplaced.

This is true of all the departments, but the con-

dition of the files in some of them is worse than in others. Only recently Mr. Kasson had occasion in the interest of one of the officials of the Post in the interest of one of the officials of the Postoffice Department, to refer to his correspondence
from the first Postal Conference. The importance
of the negotiations of that conference can hardly
be overestimated, and Mr. Kasson had purposely
made the written account of its deliberations
which he sent to his Government full. This correspondence would, of course, be invaluable to the
one who will some day write a history of the
Universal Postal Union. But not a line of it can
be found, and no explanation of its disappearance
from the files of the Department can be given. It
may have been wantonly destroyed, it may have
been purioined and soid to some collector, or it
may be rotting with other less important papers
in some old bag in the basement of the Postoffice
Department.

in some old bag in the basement of the Postoffice Department.

This is only one of many similar instances. How many more equally valuable papers have been lost will never be known, because in many cases no record of these papers is made, and it is a simple matter for a dishonest clerk to appropriate valuable papers that pass through his hands. There is no one to blame for this state of affairs but Congress, which will not make the necessary appropriation for the employment of skilled cataloguers to arrange, index and make accessible the State papers.

LAKEWOOD'S WANING SEASON.

SCME OF THE LATE STAYERS AT THE NEW JERSEY RESORT.

Lakewood, N. J., May 15 (Special) .- A little more than two weeks of the Lakewood season remains, with the Laurel House left alone in the field of hotels. Here there are more than the usual number of spring guests, and the house will stay open until June 1. The Laurel-in-the-Pines closed on Wednesday, after a remarkably successful season. The fine weather that has marked the spring with especial regard for Sundays has made driving parties to Allaire, Toms River and the new hotel at Manchester popular with the cottagers, who drive out in the afternoon, returning after supper

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr have as their guests at their home in Forest-ave. Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knapp and Mr. Barnes, of New-York.

Among the Lakewood cottagers who will spend the summer abroad are Mrs. Kingdon and Miss joined by Mr. and Mrs. Gould later in the season. Mrs. James Converse will sail early in June, and will probably be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Vail. Mr. Converse will join her later on the other side, after an extensive Western trip. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Dashiell left Lakesee the Exposition and then proceed to visit rela-

Colonel and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins, of New-York, have returned to Lakewood for a portion of the spring season, and have opened their Forest-ave.

Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Strong, who have spent the winter at Mrs. W. C. Stone's cottage, Woldcroft, in Lake Drive, where Mrs. Strong's father, John D. Rockefeller, was their guest the greater part of the season, closed the house on

Wednesday and returned to New-York. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haddock, of New-York. have closed the cottage which they occupied this winter at the corner of Forest-ave. and First-st. Mrs. E. T. D. Myers, wife of the president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, arrived at Lakewood in Mr. Myers's private car on Saturday night and will remain at the Laurel House until June. Mrs. Myers is accompanied by Miss Rawlings, of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Taylor, who are prominent

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Taylor, who are prominent in Newark social life, spent a portion of the week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

A group of prominent New-Yorkers who enjoy the Laurel House smoking-room is formed by Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society: William Brookfield, H. P. Doremus, vice-president of the Chatham National Bank, and the Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman, of Holy Trinity Church, in Harlem.

Among the visitors this week is Lady Barker, the wife of the Governor-General of Bermuda, who is at the Pines, accompanied by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Turner. Francis P. Freeman, who made the acquaintance of the Governor-General and his wife while on a trip to Bermuda in the winter, and who wished to show them some attention while here, gave a dinner for Lady Barker and Mr. and Mrs. Turner at Edgemore on Thursday evening. Only the immediate family of Mr. Freeman, mas asked—his son, Frank Morgan Freeman, and Mrs. Freeman, from Connecticut, George J. Greenfield, who visited Bermuda with Mr. Freeman, and Mrs. Greenfield.

NEW-YORK HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

A REPORT ON FEASIBILITY AND COST MADE BY MAJOR ADAMS.

Washington, May 14 (Special).-The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Speaker of the House a report from Major H. H. Adams, Corps of En-gineers, on proposed improvements of Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels, New-York Harbor. Major Adams recently made a survey of these channels with a view to creating one con-tinuous channel with a depth of 30 feet at mean low water for a width of 1,000 feet, or one con-tinuous channel with a depth of 35 feet for a width of 1,200 feet. Provision for such survey to determine the estimated cost of necessary improvements is contained in the River and Harbor act of last June. Major Adams says the natural depths in Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels were from seven to twelve feet; through Buttermilk Channel there was a natural depth of 26 feet, but the course of the channel way was crooked and, on account of the rapid current, difficult to follow.

In 1880 a project was adopted for removing part of a shoal at the north end of Buttermilk Channel to a depth of 26 feet at mean low water. Under authority of several subsequent acts of Congress this project has been extended until it now includes making a depth of 26 feet at mean low water throughout the whole of this eastern

Major-General Adams's report continues: "The object of the present survey is to obtain an estimate of the cost of deepening and widening these channels, first, to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water, with 1,000 feet width, and second, to a depth of 35 feet at mean low water, with 1,200 feet width. So far as the previous dredging to 25 feet depth indicates, the material to be excavated in making such channels is in Bay Ridge Channel-mud and sand at the lower end and sand overlaid with mud in the upper end; in the triangular area and in Red Hook Channell, mainly sand; in Buttermilk Channel, hard sand and gravel containing some bowlders. On account of the narrowness of part of Buttermilk Channel (the minimum distance between the Governor's Island sea wall and the established pler line opposite being 1,310 feet), it would be inexped!line opposite being 1,310 feet), it would be inexpectent to make a depth of 25 feet with the full width of 1,200 feet, and therefore the estimates contemplate a width of 1,100 feet only at this point." The estimated cost of making the channels under consideration, in addition to the work already done and provided for under the existing project and contract, is given in the report as follows:

For a channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 1,000 feet wide.

Dredging Buttermilk Channel. 570,000 Contingencies, supervision, etc., about 10 per

Contingencies, cent	supervision.	etc., abou	t 10 per	188,600
Total estima For a channel and 1,200 fee Dredging Butte Contingencies, cent	et wide ermilk Chana supervision,	elabou	t 10 per	3,360,000
Total estima The total Ridge Channas 17,999 tons	commerce el in the cal	at the delendar year \$12,045,270	r 1896 is r The co	eported mmerce

of Red Hook Channel during 1884 is reported as 833,356 tons. The commerce of Buttermilk Channel, from the Eric Basin to Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, during 1886 is reported as 15,680,318 tons, valued at \$302,696,399.

CONNELLY HOME AGAIN. From The Jersey City Journal.

From The Jersey City Journal.

James F. Connelly, of Newark, is home again from a foreign shore, and the Democrats are talking of making him the manager of their State politics in the interest of harmony. James is in inck, and in demand. He was not here when his party split on Bryanism. He does not belong to any faction. He is accustomed to straddling, he has been Consul to Ocaka and Hioga, in Japan, and his experience will make him available as a gold and silver leader.

PICTURES IN SCHOOLROOMS.

From The Newark Advertiser.

SEASHORE IN MAY.

HIGHLY PROSPEROUS MONTH AT ATLANTIC CITY.

OUTDOOR SPORTS ARE ALL UNDER WAY OPENING OF THE CONVENTION SEASON-

Atlantic City, N. J., May 15.-The desirable cot tages which are for rent during the season are being quickly secured, and few of the more centrally located ones remain. During the last week ubiquitous and urbane real estate man has been gathering in a harvest of commissions, and his expression of contented satisfaction expresses more eloquently than words the success of his enterprise. There was an impression abroad that this season among the cottagers would not be as notable a one as those of former years because of the material advance in rents, but the results have proved the surmise to be incorrect. Heretofore \$5 per cent of the cottage colony were from the Quaker City, and in that only will there be any difference. This year that overwhelming ma jority will be considerably decreased and this summer the City-by-the-Sea will entertain household ers from as far west as St. Louis and as far north as Bostor.

The demand for cottages is exceeded by the re quests for hotel accommodations, and, what has heretofors been rather the exception than the rule, the bookings for June far exceed the capacity of the leading hotels. Next month promises to exceed all previous Junes, as this has surpassed all preceding Mays. With the continuance of the present weather, surf bathing will be several weeks earlier. Many people have tried it already, but the water is much too cool yet for general comfort. comfortable appearance of snugly ensconced invalids and convaiescents reclining in the rolling chairs as they are pushed noiselessly along the boardwalk has made a fad of that diversion. chairs, filled with black fur robes and guided by negro boys, are always objects of interest to the individual who sees them for the first time, and he seldom resists the temptation of trying them. Bleyellsts continue on the increase and have now reached a number which has given rise to the remark that the entire city is awheel. Sunday over one thousand wheelmen crossed the turnpike into this city, having made the trip across a score of Philadelphia clubs were represented in the contingent. Among those who made the fiftynine miles between the Delaware River and the ocean was Miss Lillian Dillmore, of Camden, who though only nine years old, is rapidly gaining distinction as a rider. She has toined the Stylus Wheelmen, of Camden, of which organization her brothers are members.

The number of conventions, conferences and re unions already announced to gather in this city in the coming season is a subject for surprise and gratification. It beats all records and shows that Atlantic City is growing in fame and popularity as a convention city because of its location and its raffroad, hotel and other facilities. Already three important meetings of railroad men have taken place here this year, the most notable of them being that which was held this week, when the two leading committees of the American Railway Association met at Haddon Hall for the purpos of preparing reports to be presented at the annual convention of the Association, to be held in New-York City on October 6. Almost every prominent railroad east of the Mississippi was represented by a leading official. The members present included C. E. Schaff, Cincinnati; E. C. Carter, Chicago; A. T. Dice, Shamokin; George W. Stevens, Richmond; T. N. Ely, Philadelphia; C. H. Platt, New-Haven; W. F. Merrill, New-York George B. Leighton, St. Louis; R. Pitcairn, Pitts burg; J. C. Moorhead, Cleveland; C. W. Bradley Weehawken; A. W. Sullivan, Chicago; F. C. Rice Galesburg; J. R. Kenly, Wilmington, N. C.; W. D. Ewing, Boston; Thomas Talt, Montreal.

Atlantic City's quaint suburbs, Brigantine and South Atlantic, which flank it on the north and south, were recently raised to the dignity of fullfledged cities. This has given them an impetus which promises a speedy growth.

The Chief of the Fire Department has acceded to the many requests made of him, and has or-dered the annual inspection and parade of his department to take place in conjunction with the parade of the old soldiers at the time of the encampment of the State Department, G. A. R. This will go far toward making the demonstration on ying go far toward management of the greatest this city has ever witnessed. Nothing now is needed but the presence of President McKinley to make the regulon of the veterans most notable occasion.

The beautiful spring days which the visitors are now enjoying brought about the formation of a walking club composed of almost a score of young don Hall. This part of New-Jersey has no country lanes or rugged mountain roads to invite pedes-trians, but the smooth hard beach and the ocean walk make up for that deficiency. Those who bewith leather, with skirts short enough to clear the ground, coats sufficiently loose to allow of healthy breathing, and boots broad and low of heel, to permit the wearers to step easily and lightly, and thus to be thoroughly comfortable when on their trips.

Atlantic City will probably rejoice shortly in the possession of the most gigantic barber pole extant. The Lighthouse Board in now considering the proposition to change the marking of the Absecon light tower from red and white horizontal bands to spiral ones of the same colors. If it be carried into effect perhaps the mythical sea serpent, dear to the correspondent's heart, may be again attracted from his submarine home, and mistaking the signal become willing to be shorn of the feroclous hirsute growth he is said to possess. There is a growing demand for more seats and

There is a growth de is said to possess.

There is a growth gemand for more seats and resting places along the walk. While there are a great number of pavilions within whose shady retreats are many comfortable chairss, they are still in indequate to the wants of patrons. The hotel mention of the control o resting places along the walk. While there are a great number of pavillons within whose shady re-

European Advertisements.

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EDUCATING THE "NEGATIVE" EAR.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN WITH THE AF FLICTION TO BE MADE A SPECIALTY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The education of the "negative" car is to be made a specialty in Chicago. For some time there has been a school conducted in the city where children affileted with this strange trouble received training, but though much attention was paid to the "negative" car there were numerous other branches of instruction curried on—developing imperfect speech and the like—and the work was divided. Now, however, Mrs. Loudsbury, the discoverer of the "negative" car, has decided to devote her efforts to that especially.

The discovery of the nature of the "negative" car, has decided to devote her efforts to that especially.

The discovery of the nature of the "negative" car is a comparatively recent one, and was made by Mrs. Lounsbury through one of her pupils in a deaf mute asylum. For ten years Mrs. Lounsbury had been training the immates of the esplain in articulation withou the least suspicion that any of them were other than they seem, until it was suddenly made clear to her that one, at least, of her pupils could hear, though without appreciating the different shades of tone. That sound was at all perceptible disproved the supposition that the pupil was a deaf mute. Mrs. Lounsbury investigated the cise and discovered the "negative" ear, which she calls a sort of "color blindness of the ear," a lack of the appreciation of sounds, though the sounds are heard. The sense of appreciation of the different shades of tone is often so utterly lacking in a child that, instead of learning to speak as other children do. it constructs from the imperfectly heard sounds a language of its own, so wholly unintelligible to any one else that it resemiles the gibberings of idiots. Indeed, many cases have been found where children have been sent to an idiot asylum on no stronger evidence than this. Still more often they never learn to make any sounds at all, and are turned over to the institutions for deaf mutes.

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C. P. BERTINI, Manager. Formerly of Grand Motel, Paris, Delmonico's, New-York, Criterion Restaurant, London.

Cockburn Hotel, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London. Cockburn Hotel, Cockburn Hotel, and Turkish Baths, Bath Street, Glasgow Mrs. A. D. PHILP, Propr's.

the words spoken are made to teach the ear. The child's own tongue cultivates its ear. No other tongue can do it.

There is as yet no public institution anywhere for the treatment of this strappe disorder, but those interested in the saving of such children from the idiot and deaf mute asylums hope for an appropriation to establish a school in Illinois for the treatment of those whose parents are too poor to obtain help in any other way. The need of such a school is proved, Mrs. Lounsbury thinks, by the fact that she has received an average of fifty letters from each State in the Union, written by parents of children possessed of "negative" ears, but too poor to send them to a private school for treatment.

THE SAFETY OF THE COURT. From The Jersey City Journal.

the berings of finites. Indeed, many cases have been been got finites. Indeed, many cases have been been got finites. Indeed, many cases have been often these never isean to make any sounds at all, and are turned over to the institutions for deaf mutes.

To educate such children as deaf mutes deprives them of nearly all power to achieve success in life; to treat them as feeble-minded is even worse. But until within a few years their case was not understood.

California institution for deaf mutes Mrs.

In Mrs. The method of current shades of tone, and so could not understand language. In an Eastern school she once found a young woman who had spent almost her whole life in the institution, had learned the size in language and had ner parents thought had never made a sound, and ner parents thought her deaf and mute.

Among the pupils afflicted in this way now receiving institutions of incorrect sounds that no one who has not made a study of his attempts can understand what he says. Yet he is bright, active and his active, and thinks he can talke a coinnon delay the control of the state of the study of his attempts can understand what he says. Yet he is bright, active and this had been to enter upon active business life.

The machinery of the law is sufficient of the state of affairs to continue. The machinery of the law is sufficient, and the machinery of the law is sufficient, and the same of the law, of any character of the will, and the same of the same of the state of affairs to continue. The stand what he says. Yet he is bright, active and thinks he can talke a coinnon delay the same of the

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